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Approved For Release 2003/09/04 : GOL-FDP96-00788R001700270001-5

IAOPS-H-S

26 January 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR ADCSOPS-HUMINT

SUBJECT: Orientation Briefing - High Performance Task Force Members

1. (U) On 17 January 1983, from 1310-1430 hours an orientation briefing was presented to LTC Raymond P. Cadorette and [redacted] members of the INSCOM High Performance Task Force (HPTF) at the Command Group SCIF, building 4554. Briefing was directed by CG, INSCOM.
2. (S/NOFORN) The briefing covered initiation, organization and training of personnel involved in project CENTER LANE. Also covered was historical information, to include selection and training of personnel, involved in the INSCOM portion of the DoD project. Primary interest of the HPTF personnel was selection and training of personnel. I explained the source and development of the initial selection criteria and the role of the INSCOM Staff Psychologist in subsequent screening testing.
3. (U) No operational data was presented at the briefing.
4. (U) HPTF personnel requested a walk thru of the operational area. I stated that that could be accomplished at a later date.

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Briefing Script

ROBERT J. JACHIM
LTC, MI
~~Chief, Special Actions~~
~~Project Manager~~

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THE PURPOSE OF THIS BRIEFING IS TO PROVIDE YOU WITH BACKGROUND
INFORMATION CONCERNING INSCOM'S INVOLVEMENT IN PARAPSYCHOLOGY

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SLIDE 3 ON

IN THE FALL OF 1978,
ACSI TASKED INSCOM TO DETERMINE IF PARAPSYCHOLOGY COULD BE USED
TO COLLECT INTELLIGENCE. [REDACTED] FOR OUR PURPOSES PARAPSYCHOLOGY
IS DEFINED IN TWO MAJOR CATEGORIES:

FIRST, PHYSICAL ACTIONS PERFORMED BY MENTAL POWERS THAT CANNOT
BE EXPLAINED BY KNOWN PHYSICAL MEANS. THIS IS KNOWN AS
TELEKINESIS OR PSYCHOKINESIS, AND SECOND, PERCEPTIONS WHICH
CANNOT BE EXPLAINED THROUGH KNOWN SENSORY MEANS. THIS IS KNOWN
AS ESP, TELEPATHY AND REMOTE VIEWING.

SPECIFICALLY, INSCOM'S TASKING WAS TO DETERMINE IF REMOTE VIEWING
COULD BE USED AS A COLLECTION METHOD. [REDACTED] REMOTE VIEWING
IS DEFINED AS THE ABILITY OF AN INDIVIDUAL, TO ACCESS
INFORMATION PREVIOUSLY UNKNOWN, WITHOUT REGARD TO TIME, LOCATION,
OR ANY ATTEMPT TO DENY THE TARGET TO A COLLECTOR.

TO MEET ACSI'S TASKING INSCOM ESTABLISHED A PROJECT TEAM UNDER
THE ASSISTANT DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR HUMAN INTELLIGENCE.
THE CRITERIA DEVELOPED TO DETERMINE IF REMOTE VIEWING WOULD BE
A VIABLE COLLECTION METHOD WAS AS FOLLOWS:

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FIRST, COULD REMOTE VIEWING BE LEARNED? NEXT, COULD REMOTE VIEWING BE APPLIED AS A COLLECTION METHOD? AND, FINALLY, COULD REMOTE VIEWING RESPOND TO COLLECTION REQUIREMENTS IN A TIMELY MANNER?

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SLIDE 3A ON

FIRST, COULD REMOTE VIEWING BE LEARNED:

SRI INTERNATIONAL, AN ACKNOWLEDGED LEADER IN THE FIELD OF PARANORMAL RESEARCH, RELIED UPON ESTABLISHED PSYCHICS, WHO USED THEIR INDIVIDUAL ABILITIES TO REMOTE VIEW. INSCOM, USING THE PERSONALITY TRAITS AND CHARACTERISTICS COMPILED BY SRI DURING THEIR WORK WITH THESE PSYCHICS, SCREENED APPROXIMATELY 250 INTELLIGENCE PERSONNEL WITHIN THE BALTIMORE/WASHINGTON AREA, LOOKING FOR PEOPLE WITH SIMILAR CHARACTERISTICS. BASED ON SRI OBSERVATIONS, SUCCESSFUL REMOTE VIEWERS TEND TO BE CONFIDENT, OUTGOING, ADVENTUROUS, BROADLY SUCCESSFUL INDIVIDUALS WITH SOME ARTISTIC BENT. AFTER A SERIES OF SCREENINGS AND INTERVIEWS, NINE PEOPLE WERE SELECTED. THEY WERE A MIXTURE OF MILITARY AND CIVILIAN, OFFICERS AND ENLISTED, MEN AND WOMEN. AFTER ADDITIONAL INTERVEIWS WITH THE SRI SCIENTISTS SIX WERE SELECTED TO GO TO CALIFORNIA FOR TWO WEEKS OF ACTUAL TRAINING. UPON THEIR RETURN TO FORT MEADE THEY CONTINUED IN AN IN-HOUSE TRAINING PROGRAM MODELED AFTER THE SRI TRAINING PHASE.

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SLIDE 5 ON

AFTER THE PERSONNEL WERE LOCATED AND TRAINING HAD BEGUN, THE NEXT QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED APPLIED TO THE SECOND AND THIRD CRITERIA CONCERNING OPERATIONS. THAT IS, COULD REMOTE VIEWING BE APPLIED AS A COLLECTION METHOD? IF SO, WOULD THE INFORMATION BE OF REASONABLE ACCURACY AND ACCEPTED AND USED BY THE INTELLIGENCE ANALYST WHO RECEIVE THE PRODUCT. FINALLY, COULD REMOTE VIEWING RESPOND TO COLLECTION REQUIREMENTS IN A TIMELY MANNER?

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WORK TO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS WAS OVERCOME BY EVENTS. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] BASED ON

THESE RESULTS, INSCOM WAS TASKED TO WORK AGAINST ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL TARGETS, THESE TASKINGS FORCED A PREMATURE HALT TO THE INITIAL TRAINING PHASE. IN DECEMBER 1979, THE PROJECT

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TYPICALLY, A PROJECT BEGINS WITH A REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ON A TARGET, WHICH IS NOT SUSCEPTIBLE TO NORMAL COLLECTION SYSTEMS, OR FOR CUING DATA TO TARGET OTHER INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS. BASED UPON PERSONNEL AVAILABLE, PRIORITY OF THE TARGET, AND THE POTENTIAL FOR PROVIDING REQUESTED INFORMATION, THE INSCOM PROJECT MANAGER MAKES A DECISION WHETHER TO ACCEPT OR DECLINE THE PROJECT. MANY TIMES, EVEN THOUGH THE LIKELIHOOD OF OBTAINING THE INFORMATION IS NOT HIGH, THE PROJECT IS ACCEPTED SINCE NO OTHER INTELLIGENCE SOURCE HAD BEEN ABLE TO PROVIDE THE NEEDED INFORMATION. ONCE THE PROJECT IS ACCEPTED, THE FIRST TASK IS THE CONSTRUCTION OF A REMOTE VIEWING COLLECTION PLAN.

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THIS COLLECTION PLAN LISTS THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF INFORMATION (EEI) AND THE INTELLIGENCE INDICATORS WHICH WILL ADDRESS THESE EEI. ALSO LISTED ARE THE TARGET TIME WINDOWS FOR WHICH THESE INDICATORS WILL BE RELEVANT. THE COLLECTION PLAN ALSO SPECIFIES WHICH REMOTE VIEWERS WILL BE USED.

TYPICALLY THERE ARE MORE THAN ONE SESSION FOR A PARTICULAR PROJECT.

SEVERAL SESSIONS MAY HAVE TO BE DONE TO ADDRESS ALL THE INDICATORS NEEDED TO ANSWER THE EEI. [+1] REMOTE VIEWING IS A TEAM EFFORT. THERE ARE TWO MEMBERS OF THIS TEAM,

ONE IS THE INTERVIEWER, THE OTHER IS THE REMOTE VIEWER. THE INTERVIEWER CONTROLS THE SESSION. HIS JOB IS TO KEEP THE REMOTE VIEWER ON TRACK, TO DIRECT HIS FOCUS AND TO QUESTION HIM ABOUT THE TARGET. THE REMOTE VIEWER IS RESPONSIBLE ONLY FOR REPORTING.

THE GOAL OF THE SESSION IS TO COLLECT INTELLIGENCE. TO DO THIS, GREAT CARE IS TAKEN TO TRY AND FORCE THE REMOTE VIEWER TO PRODUCE ONLY INFORMATION OF INTELLIGENCE VALUE. THIS IS DONE BY DENYING HIM OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE TARGET.

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WE ALWAYS KEEP THE REMOTE VIEWER "BLIND". MOST TIMES THE INTERVIEWER IS ALSO KEPT "BLIND", SO HE WILL NOT INADVERTENTLY LEAD THE REMOTE VIEWER.

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AT THE START OF THE SESSION, THE INTERVIEWER PROVIDES THE REMOTE VIEWER WITH THE TARGET CUING DATA. THE REMOTE VIEWER HAS NOT SEEN THIS INFORMATION BEFORE. HE RECEIVES IT ONLY AT THE START OF THE REMOTE VIEWING SESSION. TARGET CUING DATA MAY FALL INTO SEVERAL CATEGORIES. IT MAY BE GEOGRAPHIC OR UTM COORDINATES, AN OVERHEAD PHOTOGRAPH OF THE AREA, OR A PHOTOGRAPH OF AN INDIVIDUAL OR OBJECT. PERHAPS, THERE IS SOME REASON NOT TO GIVE TARGET INFORMATION TO A REMOTE VIEWER.

THE WAY TO OVERCOME THIS IS SIMPLY TO PLACE THE TARGET INFORMATION IN A SEALED ENVELOPE. THE REMOTE VIEWER IS GIVEN THIS SEALED ENVELOPE AND

IS THEN SIMPLY ASKED TO DESCRIBE THE TARGET. ONCE THE REMOTE VIEWER HAS THIS CUING DATA, THE TAPE RECORDER IS TURNED ON AND THE SESSION BEGINS.

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SLIDE 9B ON

AFTER THE SESSION, WHICH LASTS ABOUT 30 MINUTES, THE REMOTE VIEWER IS ASKED TO DRAW THE PERCEPTIONS HE HAD DURING SESSION. THIS IS IMPORTANT BECAUSE THE DRAWINGS MAY BE MORE ACCURATE OR SHOW A DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVE THAN THE VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS OF THE TARGET. AFTER THE DRAWINGS ARE DONE AND THE REMOTE VIEWER TALKS ABOUT THEM, THE REMOTE VIEWING IS COMPLETED. THE TAPE IS THEN TRANSCRIBED AND A TRANSCRIPT FURNISHED TO THE PROJECT REQUESTOR. AFTER THE PROJECT IS COMPLETED THE REQUESTOR PROVIDES AN EVALUATION.

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